

THE WAR CRY



OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

International Headquarters:
401 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

William Booth, Founder.

Canada East Headquarters:
James and Albert Streets, Toronto.

33rd Year. No. 38.

Bramwell Booth, General.

TORONTO, JUNE 17, 1916.

W. J. Richards, Commissioner.

Price Two Cents

YOUR SELF-DENIAL EFFORTS WILL BE UTILISED FOR THE SALVATION OF SUCH AS THESE



A KOREAN SOLDIER

JAVANESE OFFICERS

A ZULU LOCAL OFFICER

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CORPS SELF-DENIAL RESULTS

HAMILTON DIVISION

St. Catharines	Raised 1915	325.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	575.00
Heberden	Increased	250.00
Welland	Raised 1915	116.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	116.00
Elton, Gillian	Increased	22.00
Faversham	Raised 1915	22.00
Lieut. South	1916	58.00
Paris	Increased	36.00
Capt. Morgan	Raised 1915	170.00
Lieut. Hunt	1916	240.00
Preston	Increased	70.00
Capt. Moffatt	Raised 1915	83.00
Simcoe	1916	101.29
Adjt. & Mrs.	Increased	185.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	210.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	Increased	25.00
Niagara Falls	1916	141.20
Capt. & Mrs.	Increased	1.20
Speller	Raised 1915	230.00
North Bay	1916	240.00
Capt. & Mrs.	Increased	34.50
Riches	Increased	333.50
Orillia	Raised 1915	333.50
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	333.50
Jordan	Raised 1915	91.00
Huntsville	1916	91.00
Capt. Walcott	Increased	210.00
Lieut. Hill	1916	230.00
Adjt. Beeson	Increased	20.00
Lieut. Moore	Increased	160.00
New Liskeard	Increased	160.00



Brother Edwin Mitchell

Of the 85th Battalion, who collected \$30 for the Halifax I. Corps and also sold 500 Easter "Crys."

Kapt. Dinton	1916	180.00
Kapt. Hilton	Increased	20.00
Hamilton 2	Raised 1915	188.25
Capt. Elery	1916	225.00
Lieut. Gage	Increased	36.75
Hamilton 3	Raised 1915	250.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	250.00
Blaney	Increased	49.80
Hempeler	Raised 1915	50.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	50.00
Howick	Increased	82.57
Kuchel	Raised 1915	500.00
Capt. Cummings	1916	500.00
Halleybury	Raised 1915	120.00
Capt. Coway	1916	25.00
Lieut. Forbes	Increased	5.00
Hamilton 1	Raised 1915	709.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	1100.00
Barton	Increased	800.00
Dundas	Raised 1915	165.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	185.00
Snowden	Increased	20.00
Dumville	Raised 1915	118.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	118.00
Rogers	Increased	14.00
Ensign & Mrs.	Raised 1915	445.00
Ursaki	1916	475.00
Brandford	Increased	30.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	Raised 1915	580.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	700.00
Osbourne	Increased	120.00
Cobak	Raised 1915	165.00
Ensign Wales	1916	167.50
Capt. Bird	Increased	2.50
Chatterwood	Raised 1915	224.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	224.00
Cobitt	Increased	64.00

TRAINING COLLEGE DIVIS.

Clark	Increased	102.12
Berlin	Raised 1915	200.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	322.50
Hancock	Increased	54.50
Bracebridge	Raised 1915	185.00
Adjt. Pickle	1916	185.00
Capt. Cook		

TRAINING COLLEGE DIVISION

Chester	Raised 1915	\$376.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	516.00
Wilson	Increased	50.00
East Toronto	Raised 1915	20.50
Capt. & Mrs.	" 1916	233.69
Ensign	Increased	33.19
Rhodes Ave.	Raised 1915	265.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	305.00
Taylor	Increased	40.00
Yorkville	Raised 1915	775.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	900.00
Volcott	Increased	125.00
Parliament St.	Raised 1915	340.00
Capt. Bobbitt	1916	570.00

Champion Officer—Captain Wilson, Chester, \$146.98.

Champion Local Officer—Bandman Jarvis, Yorkville, \$290.

Champion Corps—Chester, raised \$516, or \$140 over last year.

Champion Young People's Corps—Yorkville, \$245.45.

Scout Troop raising highest amount—Chester, \$168.86.

Guard Troop raising highest amount—Chester, \$35.60.

QUEBEC AND EAST ONTARIO DIVISION

DIVISION

Total amount collected by Senior Corps in the Division—	\$483,371.
Belleville	Raised 1915 \$285.00
Capt. Leader	1916 330.05
Brookville	Increased 45.05
Capt. & Mrs.	Raised 1915 138.70
Walter	1916 208.05
Campbellford	Increased 69.35
Capt. & Mrs.	Raised 1915 125.50
Johnston	1916 130.50
Cornwall	Increased 5.00
Ensign & Mrs.	Raised 1915 190.00
Goodhue	1916 1.00
Cobourg	Increased 1.00
Capt. Kitt	Raised 1915 123.00
Gananoque	1916 125.00
Capt. Balfour	Increased 2.00
Lieut. Smith	Raised 1915 166.59
Capt. Cornell	1916 133.88
Lieut. Duffy	Increased 32.71
Kingston	Raised 1915 65.00
Ensign & Mrs.	1916 40.00
Smith	Increased 25.00
Montreal 1	Raised 1915 600.00
Adj. & Mrs.	1916 50.00
Montreal 2	Increased 50.00
Lieut. O'Neill	Raised 1915 562.86
Lieut. Kent	1916 562.86
Montreal 3	Increased 231.81
Adj. Cabrit	Raised 1915 304.55
Adj. O'Neill	1916 250.57
Montreal 4	Increased 63.98
Adj. Antoine	Raised 1915 127.80
Montreal 5	1916 130.00
Adj. & Mrs.	Increased 2.20
Montreal 6	Raised 1915 200.00
Adj. & Mrs.	1916 200.00
Montreal 7	Increased 100.00
Adj. & Mrs.	Raised 1915 100.00
Montreal 8	1916 94.86
(New Opening; Target, \$50)	
Montreal 9	Raised 1915 53.00
Capt. Middleton	1916 57.55
Napawan	Increased 4.55
Capt. Stokes	Raised 1915 65.00
Lieut. Graves	1916 40.20
Ottawa 1	Raised 1915 675.00
Adj. & Mrs.	1916 800.00
MacDonald	Increased 125.00
Ottawa 2	Raised 1915 250.00
Adj. & Mrs.	1916 260.00
Rock	Increased 10.00
Ottawa 3	Raised 1915 10.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916 160.00
Pace	

(New Opening; Target, \$100)

Pembroke	Raised 1915	100.00
Capt. Sherwood	1916	100.00
Lieut. Eden	Increased	140.00
(New Opening; Target, \$50)		
Peterborough	Raised 1915	150.00
Capt. Douglass	1916	150.00
Lieut. Clark	Increased	10.00
Peterboro	Raised 1915	555.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	550.00
McElheney	Increased	5.00
Pictou	Raised 1915	115.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	175.00
Port Hope	Increased	60.00
Ensign Bailey	Raised 1915	155.00
Ensign Edwards	1916	80.00
Quebec City	Increased	75.00
Capt. Johnson	Raised 1915	83.00
Capt. Thornton	1916	115.00
Renfrew	Increased	160.00
Capt. Renouf	Raised 1915	230.00
Lieut. Rhodes	1916	230.00
Sherbrooke	Increased	75.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	Raised 1915	20.00
Wiseman	1916	20.00



Guard Leader Willey

A comrade of Halifax I. who collected \$38.79 for Self-Denial

Smith's Falls	Raised 1915	163.00
Capt. & Mrs.	" 1916	165.00
Yost	Increase	2.00
Trenton	Raised 1915	140.00
Capt. & Mrs.	" 1916	226.50
Graves	Increase	86.50
Tweed	Raised 1915	111.00
Capt. Foster	" 1916	153.50
		\$2.50



Scout Instructor Crowell

A Halifax I. comrade who collected \$18 from the men in the fort.



Sergeant S. Green, St. Mary's

Champion Self-Denial Collector. This has been his first effort, and he collected \$26.

TORONTO DIVISION

Aurora	Raised 1915	\$127.00
Capt. Lutton	1916	171.00
Increased		4.00
Bowmanville	Raised 1915	155.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	160.00
Brampton	Raised 1915	75.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	390.00
Cooksey	Increased	315.00
Fennell Falls	Raised 1915	100.02
Capt. Crockett	1916	110.00
Increased		10.38
Lindsay	Raised 1915	300.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	300.00
Increased		1.00
Newmarket	Raised 1915	125.20
Capt. Pocock	1916	133.00
Lieut. Kerr	Increased	27.80
Norland	Raised 1915	31.47
Capt. Sauren	1916	31.47
Increased		3.31
Parry Sound	Raised 1915	130.00
Capt. Johnson	1916	132.00
Lieut. Grell	Increased	2.05
Sault Ste. Marie	Raised 1915	300.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	40.00
Carry	Increased	10.00
Sudbury	Raised 1915	100.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	22.12
Crawford	Increased	21.00
Uxbridge	Raised 1915	70.00
Capt. Hillier	1916	70.00
Orangeville	Raised 1915	100.00
Capt. Courtois	1916	157.75
Alfred	Increased	57.75
Oshawa	Raised 1915	150.00
Ensign Eastwell	1916	250.00
Increased		30.00
Toronto 1	Raised 1915	350.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	350.00
Lippincott	Raised 1915	40.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	45.00
Owen	Increased	3.37
Lingar St.	Raised 1915	432.60
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	435.00
Monro	Increased	1.00
Riverdale	Raised 1915	500.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	500.00
Urbahart	Increased	101.00
Tempe	Raised 1915	101.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	101.00
Hitchie	Increased	4.00
Dovercourt	Raised 1915	60.00
Ensign & Mrs.	1916	50.00
Buntin	Decreased	90.00
Earlscourt	Raised 1915	178.00
Capt. Sanford	1916	180.00
Lieut. Kirkbyton	Increased	11.78
West Toronto	Raised 1915	425.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	570.00
Cameron	Increased	145.00
Wychwood	Raised 1915	275.50
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	277.94
Parsons	Increased	1.34
Landowden	Raised 1915	200.00
Ensign McLean	1916	200.00
Lieut. Hayward	Increased	10.00
Fairfax	Raised 1915	10.00
Capt. Chapman	1916	10.00
(New Opening)		
North Toronto	Raised 1915	175.00
Capt. Boyd	1916	200.00
Lieut. Harrison	Increased	25.00
Champion Officer—Capt. Carr,		
Sault Ste. Marie, \$310.		
Champion Local Officer—		

geant-Major Bradley, Riverdale, \$172.
Champion Senior Corps—Brampton. Raised \$390; an increase of \$315.
Champion Junior Corps—West Toronto, \$350; an increase of \$178 over last year.
Scout Troop raising highest amount—Brampton, \$81.74.
Guard Troop raising highest amount—Brampton, \$89.77.

ST. JOHN DIVISION

Hamilton (B.J.)	Raised 1915	\$480.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	490.00
Miller	Increased	10.00
Capt. Forsyth	Increased	10.00
Somersett	Raised 1915	81.00
Capt. Kilton	1916	81.00
Lieut. McTavish	Increased	11.00
St. George's	Raised 1915	110.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	110.00
Robinson	Increased	1.00
Alberton	Raised 1915	60.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	60.00
Major (New Opening)		
Amherst	Raised 1915	230.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	230.00
Bareilly	Increased	25.00
Campbellton	Raised 1915	155.00
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	155.00
Squarebriggs	Increased	15.00
Chatham	Raised 1915	150.00
Capt. Dow	1916	160.00
Lieut. Lyons	Increased	10.00
Charlottetown	Raised 1915	200.00
Ensign & Mrs.	1916	320.00
Galway	Increased	120.00



Captain Renouf (right) and Lieutenant Rhodes, Renfrew

Their Corps is B.E. Last year it raised \$160, and this year \$235—a 40 per cent. increase.

Toronto 1

Adjt. & Mrs.	1915	40.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	45.00
Owen	Increased	3.37
Lingar St.	Raised 1915	432.60
Capt. & Mrs.	1916	435.00
Monro	Increased	1.00
Riverdale	Raised 1915	500.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	500.00
Urbahart	Increased	101.00
Tempe	Raised 1915	101.00
Adjt. & Mrs.	1916	101.00
Hitchie	Increased	4.00
Dovercourt	Raised 1915	60.00
Ensign & Mrs.	1916	50.00
Buntin	Decreased	90.00
Earlscourt	Raised 1915	178.00
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Lieut. Hayward	Increased	10.00
Fairfax	Raised 1915	10.00
Capt. Chapman	1916	10.00

SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGNS

A Breezy Budget of News from Halifax II.—How the Easter "Crys" Were Sold—The Self-Denial Victory.

Some wonderful times have been experienced recently at Halifax, N.S. Many souls have been saved. We have given a free social to the soldiers and sailors every Thursday evening for the last four months, and quite a large number of the boys and general public attended these socials.

Adjutant Hurd has visited the Armies and the Western Fronts twice a week and talked to the men, invited them to the meetings, wrote letters, and in some cases collected their money for them. And in return the boys have shown their appreciation of the same by helping the Adjutant.

At Easter time there were four thousand men on board the "Olympic" going to the front, and the Adjutant went on board, to tell the Easter "War Crys" but he found out that the boys had been so long without a pay that they had no money. So he met the Hon. Mr. Peryer, of Peterboro, and the Bandmaster took him to his splendid room, and they had a good time over their trip to the International Congress.

The Adjutant had one hundred Easter "Crys" with him, and sold ten copies, and left the ninety copies with the Bandmaster to give out as far as they would go.

Then he went back to the boys of the 58th Battalion at Halifax, and told them that these boys on board ship had no money, and that he would like them to have an Easter "War Cry" to read on the journey. So he asked the boys to buy a few copies for them, and in eight hours he was paid for a thousand copies.

The Adjutant then made his way down to the colonel of the battalion and got permission to get the "Crys" abroad. He sent the boys who subscribed and "The War Crys" aboard to Bandmaster Peryer, and told him to give them out as far as they would go. In addition to that, the boys of the 85th thought 500 more for themselves. We had 300 more sent to England. The total sales were 5,300, or 4,800 over 1913.

On Good Friday our worthy Commander, Major James M. Crichon, and their splendid co-workers; Staff-Captain and Mrs. Byers, arranged a "Three Hours at the Front" for the 85th Battalion and Scouts and Guards to meet at the Citadel at 9.30 a.m. and we lined up and marched, forty-seven strong, twenty-one Guards full up, down to Brunswick Street Citadel, where our Commander, assisted by the Division I Staff, Adjutant Sheard, Women's Social Staff, and Captain Murray, and Lieutenant Ellis, conducted a memorable service. The Major had the service well arranged, and he has broken all records for attendance, offerings, and general assistance in the Young People's Work.

The Seniors had an increase of \$90 over last year, and the Juniors, under our worthy Sergeant-Major Lander, raised over \$100 more than last year. Our Young People's Sergeant-Major is the right man for the job. He has the happy knack of collecting money, and he has broken all records for attendance, offerings, and general assistance in the Young People's Work.

We expect to have a first-class Easter service. The boys took very sick the day before Good Friday, and although his temperature was 102 on Thursday evening, he came to the front, and the Scouts and Guards on Good Friday. He went to bed when he returned, and this morning he was better. He is the great Self-Denial Effort, so that our neighbour, Ensign Tutte, got a good start of \$300 before we got started. And we finished our effort with \$104 ahead.

Mr. Editor, you stated, through the pages of "The War Cry," that I ought to take the lead. Well, we assure you our minds if they did it, it would be no walking match, and we assure you it was not, when we tell you that No. 1, got \$401 increase on last year, and we raised \$1,155, or \$305 increase on last year; making us \$104 ahead. You will agree with it, it was no walking match.

Special mention should be made of our worthy Sergeant-Major, Tyler (an old veteran) collected from door to door for two weeks, and reached nearly all of her \$750 in five, ten, and twenty-day sales. He deserves great credit. Also Publication Sergeant Mrs. Hayman, who collected her \$1,155, or \$305 increase on last year, and a man took her by the arm and brought her to the front.

Adjutant and Mrs. Hurd, of Halifax II., with Publication Sergeant, Glenn, Wilfred Glen, and Penitent Form Sergeant-Major Mrs. Tyler.

her to the third flat where his wife was, and said, "She is a good old woman, and I want you to give her \$100 for her service for her Self-Denial," and of course, women always obey their husbands, and she gave her a good donation.

Secretary Mrs. Glen, \$220.9, and Mrs. Tufts, with \$220.3, also Brother Mitchell of the 85th Battalion, \$200 (Champion Guard); Dorothy Bigger, \$7 (Champion Guard); Clarence Hurd, \$3 (Champion Junior), and all our comrades did excellently.

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Our Young People's Hall is getting too small for us. We had seven more new children last Sunday, and we expect more to go faster. Scouts, Cadets, and Candidates out of the Young People's Work. The Major gave us a splendid address on the life and death of our Lord.

TORONTO DIVISION

Rejoice Over the "Three-Dollar Increase"

The Self-Denial! Gathering of the Toronto Division took place at the Temple on Wednesday, May 31, presided over by Brigadier Aday. The meeting was a time of great rejoicing, inspiration, and blessing; the dominant note being thanksgiving to God for the great victory achieved.

The Dovercourt and Temple Park Sanitary, "Dovercourt" and West Toronto Songster Brigades rendered pleasing selections at intervals, and the Edgar Street Junior Songster sang twice.

The announcement of what the various Corps had done called forth much applause. The Corps showed \$305 increase on last year; making us \$104 ahead. You will agree with it, it was no walking match.

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After the service the Scout Leader, Brother Dorey, and Guard and Sister Walters were the right people in the right place, and who are taking great interest in their work, lined up their Troops and marched back to the Citadel—fifty-one strong.

Two Corps were celebrating their first Self-Denial, and both had victory to report. Ensign McGee, of Lansdowne, handed in \$200, and Captain Chapman, of Fairbank, \$117. The announcement of what the various Corps had done called forth much applause. The Corps showed \$305 increase on last year; making us \$104 ahead. You will agree with it, it was no walking match.

The Praying League

Thanksgiving
1. That people everywhere are inquiring more earnestly about spiritual things.

2. That our troops have been granted safe transportation across the high seas.

3. For the splendid result of the Self-Denial Effort.

Prayer Topics
1. Pray for all who travel by land and sea, and be protected from harm and death.

2. Pray for all who are passing through ones in response to the call of duty.

3. Pray for great courage, patience and sympathy to be given those who are in the line of duty.

4. For a greater, more definite trust in God throughout these testing times.

5. For a real revival of religion throughout the Empire and the world.

6. That we may all learn the lessons our Lord would teach us in these war-time days.

7. For the loved ones of our brave troops who are laying down their lives at the front; that they may have grace to bear the loss in bereavement.

8. For a real spiritual revival.

9. For The Salvation Army's General and Leaders.

10. For all political and military leaders.

Bible Study
SUNDAY—Psalm 141-1-22.
MONDAY—Psalm 104-1-35.
TUESDAY—Psalm 105-1-45.
WEDNESDAY—Psalm 106-1-22.
THURSDAY—Psalm 106-23-48.
FRIDAY—Psalm 107-1-26.
SATURDAY—Psalm 107-27-43.

A GROWING EVIL

By Mrs. Blanche Johnston

It is quite possible, we who in the Homeland are safely sheltered from terrors and nerve-racking alarms, and unwholesome, unsanitary conditions, and the sight of some of our brave men and boys in the trenches. We are perfectly prepared to concede all this, and we are all the more grateful for the splendid fight they had put up, resulting in a \$57 increase, and greatly to the credit of all, they were both promoted on the spot to the rank of Captain.

Another Corps that gained a notable victory was Saxton, Sie, Marie, which raised \$401, or \$101 over last year, and a chap was given for Captain and Mrs. Curry, who themselves collected \$30, and being the Champion Officers of the Division.

The Temple Young People made the splendid increase of \$102; Junior Dolly Bateman raised \$100. The girls were lifted on to the platform by Adjutant Ritchie, who asked any Junior present who had raised a higher amount to come forward and shake hands with her. Nobody came, so Dolly is the Champion Junior of the Toronto Division.

The Dovercourt Young People made a \$67 increase, and the West Toronto Young People, \$178 increase. The Champion Lady of the Riverdale, who raised \$172. Another comrade who did splendidly was Ensign Richards of Lindsay, who raised \$144.

Private Cummings
Sergeant-Major of Gananogue, who has been wounded, and is now somewhere in France.

Band Notes

Bandman J. Fowler
Of No. 11, Corps, Vancouver, B.C. Enlisted with the 121st Battalion (Western Irish) Band, C.E.F.

Our comrade says: "I was converted in The Salvation Army at the age of sixteen and a half, and might have been a terrible drunkard, had it not been for The Army, as I used to be drunk before I was sixteen. So we see God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. I have had seven very close calls, having been twice entombed in a mine; twice in mine explosions, and three times from drowning. The last time was when the 'Empress of Ireland' went down. So God has been good to me, and saved me for a purpose. I intend to let my light shine for God, as I train each day with the boys of our battalion. Where He leads I will follow, and 'All my life He shall control'."

Bandman T. Watson and Fowler of Mount Pleasant Corps, Vancouver II.

Of No. 11, Corps, Vancouver, B.C. Enlisted with the 121st Battalion (Western Irish) Band, C.E.F.

Our comrade says: "I was converted in The Salvation Army in Yorkshire, Eng., twenty-five years ago. I went to South Africa, remaining there about eleven years, and was working at my trade—sheet metal worker—when war broke out. I volunteered for active service, received injuries, and was invalided home to England. I returned to the front after a time, and hold the Queen's medal with two bars. I served in 'Marshall's Horse.' Nine years ago I came to Vancouver and took my stand as a Bandman. When this war broke out, the love for King and country moved me, and I enlisted, feeling proud to have the privilege to fight for my country. I am a Bandman in the 121st (Western Irish), but my love for God and the Yellow Rod and Blue does not wane, by serving my King. It is with pardonable pride I count myself a Salvationist, and hope that my life shall end fighting in the good old Army against sin."

But whatever excuse there may be for a habit of sinning, the strain and stress of actual war conditions, we think it sad and pitiful that as soon as many of our boys and men are sent to the front, they are raised \$144.

Male Choir and Orchestra on Tour

The Chief Secretary

IN COMMAND—PUBLIC MEN EULOGIZE THE SALVATION ARMY

THE final series of meetings in connection with the tour of the Territorial Male Choir and Orchestra was held at Bracebridge on June 3rd-4th, when Colonel and Mrs. Gaskin took charge of the services. Some eight hundred soldiers of the 112th Battalion arrived in the town on Saturday, having marched from Huntsville. It was no surprise to see large numbers of them at each service, particularly the open-air.

Adjutant, Pickle, with his workers provided a tea for the visitors, and they deserve great credit for the excellent arrangements made, which added largely to the comfort and harmony of the campaigners.

His Worship Mayor G. Thomas, who presided at the Saturday night Musical, in the Town Hall, extending a welcome to the Brigade, mentioned that although he was puzzled with the titles and ranks, he had never known of a greater General than William Booth, and he had followed his career with interest and deep reverence. The late General's work has made The Salvation Army the pride of the world, also universal respect and admiration is the outcome. No Army ever had such a General, and a more zealous organization of people cannot be found.

A volume of applause, which, figuratively speaking, made the picturesque falls at Bracebridge ashamed of their sound, greeted each item. It was a successful meeting, and an exhibition of musical skill. The Sunday morning meeting at the Methodist Church was excellent. Under Lieut-Colonel Smeeton had conducted the opening ceremonies, the Brigade sang with a feeling effect, after which Colonel Gaskin gave a powerful address, explaining the illustrations of the omnipotence of God.

How impressive was the Colonel's recital of what the power of Christ could accomplish in the hearts of men may be judged by the remarks at the close of the service. One stated that it was the most convincing sermon he had ever heard in the Church, and another confessed that the influence of the meeting had caused much interest.

Captain Riches made excellent arrangements and spoke very kindly of those who contributed to the success of the evening.

HUNTSVILLE

At this place Captain Walcott and the Corps Band were waiting for the arrival of the party. Graciously they marched around the town and caused a stir by their music, and great crowds filled the sidewalks.

ENVOY AND CORPORAL

Do Good Service for Lindsay Corps

Envoys Richards collected \$144.68. This is the highest amount for the

Booth to St. Paul, stating that he had been able to win more souls for God than the Apostle of old, and that his work was accomplished, but very fully estimated.

In no way was the congregation lacking in appreciation, and the spontaneity with which it was given made the Brigade do their utmost to satisfy it.

The Chief Secretary gave a short address on The Salvation Army and the present war. He gave much interesting information, and many tears were evident as extremely touching stories were related. A strong appeal for all present to pray for the boys in khaki closed a very instructive address.

Although quite a heavy shower of rain intervened between the afternoon and evening meetings, a large concourse of people gathered for the final service. The Male Choir's performance was of the highest quality, and the Orchestra's playing of "Abide with Me."

Colonel Gaskin has a fine gift of description, and his address touched both head and heart. Lieut-Colonel Chandler gave the invitation, and then responded.

It was a successful week-end, full of spiritual power and inspiration. Lieut-Colonels Smeeton and Chandler, Mrs. Gaskin, and Mrs. Smeeton rendered valiant service during the campaign.

NORTH BAY

Immediately the party stepped off the train at this town, army, kindly invited by several citizens, conveyed the members to their respective billets.

After two rousing open-air, which attracted large crowds, the members of the Brigade were met by the scene of an appreciative congregation, presided over by Mr. McDonald, of the Normal School. Said he: "The Empire gives every man a chance, and so does The Salvation Army. The work is done in a simple and unassuming manner, bringing most effective results."

The singing and playing of the Brigade was well received, and caused much interest. Captain Riches made excellent arrangements and spoke very kindly of those who contributed to the success of the evening.

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OFFICERS GREAT BLESSING

Glorious Times—Twelve Souls

We have been having wonderful times at Brandon Corps lately. Last Sunday and Monday God came to help in a blessed way. We had a real, victorious week-end. Twelve souls were at the Mercy School.



Corporal Kelly
Who collected \$28.85 for the Lindsay Corps and with his wife, sold 300 Easter "War Crys."

Lindsay Corps. Corporal M. Kelly collected \$28.85, or \$10.85 above his target. He and Mrs. Kelly together also sold 300 Easter "War Crys." They have been a great help to the Lindsay Corps, and "War Crys" selling. They have gone with the 109th Battalion to Lebel, Camp, Ontario. Adjutant Campbell collected \$122. Our target was \$300, and we sent \$301.

at the station for the arrival of the party. Graciously they marched around the town and caused a stir by their music, and great crowds filled the sidewalks.

In the Parish Hall at night, Mr. Calahan presided at the Musical, and made a suitable Chairman. He referred to The Salvation Army as the greatest blessing to the world, and to organization in the world, and by the retrospective address given, must have been in contact with The Army in the early days.

Substantial applause followed each item of music and song, and many expressions of appreciation were made. The members of the party at this place, and assisted in the meeting.

The Male Choir and Orchestra arrived home on Monday after many interesting experiences, and praise God for the opportunity of being able to bless and inspire many people.

Lieut-Colonel Smeeton, with the various Officers, did everything to make the trip interesting and instructive.

Self-Denial Victory

To Take Temporary Charge of The
Army's Work in the Military
Camps at Borden and
Niagara.

COMMISSIONER'S THANKS

rejoicing over this victory.

Caring For The Wounded in France

SORTING the wounded is the basis for all Medical Corps work in the great war. The influx of serious cases of wounds and illness from the fighting lines is at times so overwhelming that the telephone work becomes increasingly difficult, and the qualifications admitting to medical attention are made correspondingly higher.

When a clearing hospital mobilized to care for one army division in the field, with a staff sufficient to admit, attend to, and discharge 200 surgical cases a day, is suddenly called on to admit, attend to, and discharge a daily average of nearly a thousand, the eight medical officers and eighty-six men of other ranks of the Medical Corps cannot be expected to accomplish, for prolonged periods, more than double the volume of work for which they were mobilized—though they do it constantly.

Sorting in these emergencies becomes a question of deciding which cases must be handled first, and which may safely be left to receive treatment at some other hospital, hospital train, or base. In such a hospital and such a situation come under my personal observation at —, in the north of France. It was the Royal Army Medical Corps Clearing Hospital, Number —, of the — Division of the — British Army in the Field, fighting along the famous La Bassée Road and west of Neuve Chapelle.

I know of the work of this hospital because I was attached to it with a motor ambulance section transporting the wounded from the field ambulances to it. When the town was seriously shelled for the first time, the Medical Corps evacuated, the motor ambulance section carrying more than a hundred wounded to —, twenty-seven kilometres away.

In a single day this hospital and staff, organized to care for 200, passed on 982 cases to the hospital train, cared for 1027—and so continued until shelled out of its building. How was all this tremendously fluctuating work accomplished with small and non-elastic staff of surgeons and attendants? It was not all accomplished. Just how much of it could be done was always the problem—and sorting was the only solution.

At the D. P. (or Dressing Point)

Sorting starts at the very first step, the dressing point, or the D.P., as it is called in the vernacular—a point as close as practicable to the trenches, according to disposition of natural shelter from rifle and shell fire. At this point are stationed a surgeon and his two assistants, who deal only those cases absolutely demanding it and perform only imperative operations. A heavily timbered, bomb-proof double hut is considered luxurious for the operating room.

The test here is, "Will he stand the half-mile back to the field ambulance in the wagon without dressings now?" It is possible, of course, that his wounds may have received attention from the medical officer attached to the fighting unit in the trench; but this is a help which cannot always be counted on at a time, and it is unlikely that he has had the luck to be one of those few within the surgeon's reach. Then, too, many of the men passing through the D.P. already wear the first-aid dressing that every soldier carries in his belt. But the test is a little tin box about the size of the Canadian pipe-tobacco tin, con-

taining a bottle of iodine crystals and a bottle of alcohol wrapped up in a roll of aseptic bandage gauze. He himself puts it on, or is aided by his neighbor. Then he walks, crawls, or is carried from the fighting trench back along the communication trench by his regimental stretcher-bearers, or more usually, by men of the regular Medical Corps bearer section.

Organization of Field Ambulance

The second step, the field ambulance, is where the real sorting starts. The ambulance is composed of a bearer and a tent section. The work of the bearer section of three medical officers, three sergeants, and eighteen men is collecting wounded from the trenches and carrying them back to the D.P. They are assisted by the stretcher-bearers, who always stay with the fighting unit. The work of the tent section of seven medical officers, seventeen non-commissioned officers, and forty-one men is the treatment of the wounded at the pressing points, the transportation of them to the field ambulances, and their treatment there. The tent section has two distinct functions—medical treatment at the dressing point and field ambulance. The bearer section has put one function—transporting the wounded.

One of the officers of the tent section the surgeon in charge of the D.P. He has an equipment of ten horse-drawn wagons to carry the wounded back across country to the field ambulance. Each wagon carries twelve sitting cases or four stretcher cases. There are forty-two drivers for this work, and for the transportation of hospital equipment and medical supplies. Their driving of these great clumsy wagons across the ploughed fields is not the form of Rotten Row. "Thank God for that!" said a Medical Corps major. It is a privilege to see them handling their teams well.

These tent and bearer sections are so organized that each can be divided into three units, or further extended into six if the necessity arises. It is in this way that the original field ambulance may be divided into six smaller ambulances,

quartered in available cottages and barns. I knew of one British field ambulance of the Fourth Army that was quartered in four cottages and a barn.

At the field ambulance all but a few of the slight injuries received treatment; but how much attention could be given them depend largely on the number of serious cases at hand. The most serious wounds were, as far as possible, dressed first, and operations were performed that would not be deemed immediately necessary at the dressing point, but that had to be done before the men could be passed on further. The officers of the field ambulance weeded out the serious cases as they arrived in the wagons or stretchers, and sent back by motor ambulance to the clearing hospital—sometimes five miles away at the head of the communication.

Sorting Urgent from "Oppers"

The men who are only slightly wounded are sorted aside and have to wait patiently until the other serious cases can be sent back. Then they receive attention or not, as the moment dictates. Many times there is a wait of hours before the motor ambulance conveyer comes to the field ambulance, depending whether attacks at some other point in the line make a rush of work, on weather conditions, or on the state of the roads, which may be impassable on account of the enemy's shells.

The clearing hospital keeps in touch with the field ambulances, relieving them of their wounded and sick with all possible speed, to save either the field ambulances or the clearing hospital from congestion. The field ambulance passes on the wounded as quickly as possible to the clearing hospital, giving the minimum of medical attention. The clearing hospital passes them on in the same way to the hospital train and base hospital. Even here there are but few beds, the wounded are left on the stretchers as they come in.

Two of the eight medical officers were assigned to the column to the work of sorting. These officers, with lists in hand, were to be found at all hours of the day and night in

(Continued on Page 15)

PROMOTED TO GLORY

Sister Mrs. Malyn, N. Battledore, Ontario, Canada. Sister Mrs. J. W. Malyn, a faithful Soldier's wife, North Battledore Corps, has been called to higher service, while in the hospital at Saskatoon, on May 2nd, of this year, after a deep spiritual woman. She was always ready to



Sister Mrs. J. W. Malyn

said, "Thy will be done." Death had no terrors for her and the Salvation of God was a bright reality in her life. For some years, with her husband, who was an Officer in the British Army, she had been called to God and The Army. For the last few years she suffered much in body and mind, but she was a true Christian, and her death was a joy to all who knew her.

The funeral took place in Saskatoon, conducted by Major Connors, who was assisted by Rev. J. Johnston. At the memorial service on Sunday night, Brother Malyn spoke tenderly of his loss, but Heaven's gain. We extend to the bereaved husband, son, and daughter our prayers and deepest sympathy.

Sister Mrs. Parsons, Harbour Grace

The death angel has visited us and taken from our midst a beloved Sister, Mrs. Parsons, at the ripe age of seventy years. Our comrades have been a faithful Soldier's wife for many years, and will be missed by all who knew her. When asked if she had any fears of dying, she answered, "No. I haven't a shadow of a doubt that everything is all right between my soul and God. I'm longing for my moment to come when I shall go to rest with Jesus."

The funeral service was conducted by Adjutant Hiscoc, Captain Butt being sick at the time of our comrades' death, with a gripper. Our prayers are for the bereaved.—B. R.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

On Wednesday, May 10th, we welcomed Captain L. Freely, the met. corp. para. to be conducted by Adjutant Bowering. On Sunday, the 21st, God's Spirit prevailed in our night meeting, and four souls accepted Christ.

EXCHANGE WANTED

Will some one exchange a Canadian "War Cry" for an English "War Cry" by week. Write to: Sister W. Carter (141) to a Camp, 76th Battalion, West-Sandling Camp, Kent, England.

NEWS NOTES and COMMENTS

"All the World," Mrs. General Booth makes some comments on the twin evils of drinking and smoking. She says: "This expenditure of practically 182 millions on alcoholic liquor in a single year is a shocking evidence of waste, to say nothing of the power of the drink to manufacture drunkards."

With the absence of so many men at the front, one had some hope of a better state of things, what a calamity it will be if when peace comes, this hydra-headed monster should be found as strong as ever in Great Britain. We had hoped for some genuine reform, but the authorities seem to lack either the will or the power to combat this deadly scourge.

A military officer was speaking with me the other day of the baneful effect on the young recruits of the "evening" cigarette smoking, which is so widespread now. He said it was customary to give the men permission to smoke when on the long marches, and he had himself observed a decided effect on their powers of endurance subsequent to this permission being given.

When smoking, numbers of men would fall out on a hill who would otherwise have kept up the pace. It is a pity that the necessity for economy, the two most wasteful and injurious habits—drinking and smoking—are so intimately connected. It is good to think that the thousands of Salvationists whose hands are clean in respect to these habits.

BAD EFFECT OF PICTURE SHOWS

MUCH concern is being felt in Great Britain over the increase in juvenile crime, much of which is attributed to the evil influence of the bad pictures shown in the picture graph shows. A press representative, who made investigations, says: "Except the news film—illustrated current events—every other picture was of the 'unhealthy' type. On the whole, the desire of those responsible for the films appears to be to appeal to the emotions. Women torn by anguish appear very frequently. Crime figures prominently, and the evil-doer is usually brought to justice. The so-called funny pictures are inane and vulgar."

"... one mother is seen about to throw her dead child into the water, and another mother is shown deserting her offspring; a woman in night attire is seen leaping from her bed; a father curses his daughter; a woman is seen in death agonies in bed; and there is a death-bed scene of a child. There was nothing instructive and no moral."

No father desiring to train his child in the way it should go would like it to the picture show. The houses visited, and the only conclusion one can draw is that they are demoralizing to children and to men who are grown up. They make the audience familiar with death, crime, killing, fighting, scenes of anguish, and of unhealthy excitement."

The same may be said of these shows in Canada, and we cannot urge parents to conduct their children away from such places.

A JUDGE SPEAKS

HON. F. H. TAST, Judge of the Superior Court, Los Angeles, declares:

"Eliminate liquor and at a single stroke you relieve the Juvenile Court of more than fifty per cent. of its business. Liquor in the home tends to unfit the parent to maintain



Here we see three soldiers of the King arrayed in the latest garb of war. The new steel head-dress is proving very effective in reducing the number of wounds in the head and neck. The last man has added a captured enemy device to his new helmet.

true discipline and respect; gives children a wrong impression of the place intoxicants occupy in the general economy of things; incites a taste for liquor in the clearest form; often leads directly to poverty, want, and serious family dissensions.

MILK vs. BEER

THE Milwaukee Electric Railway found that many men working at certain of their shops were in the habit of drinking beer with the noon meal, and could not conveniently get any other beverage. A milkman was invited to offer and deliver milk. He proposed to the men that if they increased the amount used to one hundred pints or more a day, he would reduce the price from three cents to two and one-half cents per pint. In a very short time the men were buying between three and four hundred pint bottles of milk instead of an equal amount of beer.

LEATHER FROM FISH

IT is a curious fact that many sorts of leather are got from sea creatures, some of which are very beautiful.

The skin of sharks is a beautiful burnished grey or valuable and attractive leather. It has been found that when the bony plates are removed the patterns remain on the skin. Just as the patterns of alligator scales remain on alligator leather—a circumstance that adds greatly to the value of the product. From the sturgeons that abound

This property of shark skin renders it especially valuable to the manufacturer of shagreen. Since the skin is as once tough and easy to work it is in demand for many purposes where decorative effects are desired.

In spite of its lumpy armour, the sturgeon furnishes a valuable and attractive leather. It has been found that when the bony plates are removed the patterns remain on the skin. Just as the patterns of alligator scales remain on alligator leather—a circumstance that adds greatly to the value of the product. From the sturgeons that abound



Here we see three soldiers of the King arrayed in the latest garb of war. The new steel head-dress is proving very effective in reducing the number of wounds in the head and neck. The last man has added a captured enemy device to his new helmet.

on our Pacific Coast and in the Great Lakes we get a tough leather that is used for the making of laces to join leather belting for machinery. It is said that the lacing themselves; often leads directly to poverty, want, and serious family dissensions.

ISPAHAN'S HISTORY

THE entry of the Russians into Isfahan marks another stage in the chequered career of the ancient Persian capital. Timour the Tartar took the city in the fourteenth century and after a very brief struggle, he massacred the seventy thousand of the inhabitants. It was then a trading town of importance under the caliphs of Baghdad.

Three hundred years later it reached the climax of its prosperity under Shah Abbas. As the emporium of the Asiatic world, the merchandise of all nations enriched its bazaars, and ambassadors from Europe and the East were in court. Then, early in the eighteenth century, followed devastation by the Afghans, the transfer of the Government to Tehran, and the departure of the glory from the former capital.

FRENCH WAR MEASURE

SIXTY families of the Maisons Affluents of Paris have received assignments of uncultivated land for planting potatoes and other vegetables, the action being under decreed by the French Minister of Agriculture. This is the first practical application of the measures adopted for the utilization of all properly uncultivated lands.

HEROIC FRENCHWOMEN

SELDOM in the world's history does one find Dutch soldiers who are being decorated for valor on the battle field, for the simple reason that opportunity for deeds which would earn for them the Victoria Cross are very few.

Nevertheless, instances can be found, and nowhere more than in Holland, where the heroic women have been able to complain of as regards public recognition of her services. Since Napoleon founded the Cross of the Legion of Honour on May 19, 1802, perhaps a score or more wo-

men have been decorated for personal bravery in warfare.

When France was harrying Germany in 1870, Mlle. Dodu, a post-mistress at Pithiviers, a village which had fallen into the hands of the invaders, destroyed a message which she had been ordered to transmit. For this she was court-martialed by the Germans and condemned to death. On the arrival of Prince Frederic, however, she was released, and from him received commendation for her heroic courage.

Mme. Carlier, who, during the massacre of the Armenians in 1879, stood, with revolver in hand, beside her husband, and valiantly defended the French Consulate at Siwas, where many refugees had flown for shelter, received the French "V.C." for her heroism, as did Mme. de Rosthorn, an Austrian lady, who took part in the war in China in 1900, fighting gallantly in defence of the French Legation, and only retiring when seriously wounded.

WHY HE GAVE

AN AMERICAN officer after addressing the members of the Executive Committee of the Y.M.C.A., was approached by a gentleman who said:—

"As I was talking with a gentleman in a hotel on a Salvation Army lance passed through the lobby collecting funds for her work. I handed her a coin, but my friend told me that this was not the right way to handle it, and handed it to the girl. When she had passed on, after expressing her thanks for the gift, my friend who was standing by me to give two dollars."

"He replied: 'I had only one brother who was a very successful banker and had a wonderfully bright future ahead, but he started to drink, and after a very brief struggle, he died of alcoholism and penniless. The Salvation Army picked him up in New York City; and he said to me, 'I am going to give it to my family; he won his way back in the business world and is once more in charge of a bank. Ever since my brother was rescued from the awful life of wretchedness and drink, whenever I meet a lassie collecting if I have ten dollars she gets two, and I give it for what the Army did for my only brother!'"

The gentleman concluded his remarks by saying: "I personally know that this is the best way of doing all about the country. I travel much and I know what I am talking about."

IN TULIP LAND

THE month of the tulips is just past in Holland. The time of the blooming and that of the harvest, when the whole countryside is set ablaze with crimson and gold, with turquoise and amethyst, affords a wonderful and unforgettable spectacle which in normal times attracts many visitors from foreign lands, but in the present time (see "The Tulip" correspondent writes), the annual pilgrimage to the region of the bulbs was restricted almost to Dutch themselves, who yearly go by thousands to the districts where the flowers are most extensively cultivated.

The people go by rail and road, in carriages and great numbers of them on bicycle, a favourite means of locomotion in Holland, where there are no hills and the roads are excellent. It is a sight to see the bicyclists returning on these occasions, dusty, hot, and happy, their faces as well as their clothes, and bedecked with flowers.

AT WAGANT'S VAGARIES

CHAPTER XXVI.
A MONTH IN JAIL

WE were admitted to Wandsworth Prison through a small door which formed part of a larger one. A grim-looking, bewiskered official, with a bunch of keys swinging from his waistbelt, received us and, after our names and other particulars had been entered into a big book, we were told to strip our clothes off. In a short space we were all as naked as a forerunner Adam, in which state we were measured and weighed.

Then we were marched off to the baths. In vain I protested that I had had a thorough cleansing only the night before; into the tub I had to go. It was an indispensable part of the prison routine, and could not be omitted under any circumstances.

On emerging I had to don the prison outfit, all the garments of which were adorned with very conspicuous broad arrows. Then a round label was attached to me, with a number on it, and I was told that I was on no account to reveal it from my coat.

Next I was marched, with a number of others, down a succession of long corridors, and finally thrust into a cell. The door was banged to and I was left alone with my reflections. They were not very pleasant, I can assure you. The prospects of having to spend a whole month in that gloomy place and under such strict discipline made me feel sated. I felt also that I had been unjustly imprisoned; that I had been punished rigorously for a mere trifle. In imagination I was having three rounds with the old governor of the workhouse, and soaking him good and hard, too, when the cell door opened and I walked a tall man in clerical garb.

He stopped short in amazement on seeing me in the attitude of fighting.

"What is the meaning of this, my good fellow?" he called out to this peculiar high-strung voice which I have come to regard as the distinguishing mark of the British aristocrat.

"Put down your hands immediately, or I will call the warden and have you punished for threatening an official."

"All right boss," I said. "Don't get scared; I hadn't the slightest intention of hurting you."

"You are an insolently familiar fellow," said this visitor. "In fact, you will please address me as 'Sir.' I will overlook it this time, for perhaps you do not know who I am."

"Some sort of a spy pilot, I should judge," I replied.

"Silence, fellow!" he thundered; "how dare you use your abominable slang in my presence. I am the chaplain of the prison."

No doubt he thought this announcement would awe me into a most meek and lowly frame of mind—perhaps he expected me to pull my forklock to him, or do a bit of critical sniffle in the hope of gaining some favour. But his manner and words had a sort of irritating effect on me.

"Oh, so you're the chaplain, are you?" I said, and I think he must have felt the contempt in my tone. "Well, Mr. Chaplain, bid me good day. When I want you I'll send for you and till then you needn't show up any more."

You are an insolent fellow, a very insolent fellow!" blustered the

Being the Experience of a one-time Hobo, who sought Adventure and Fortune. He found both, but not the kind he thought

chaplain; "and I shall report your conduct to the governor of the prison. Let me warn you, my good man, to be more respectful to your superiors. I see you are here for refusing to perform your allotted task in the workhouse. Whatever you were doing in such a place as that, a great strapping fellow like you ought to be thoroughly ashamed of yourself."

"Laziness, sheer laziness, that is your trouble, and we'll soon cure you of that complaint here. If you refuse to work we'll strap you up to the triangle and have you flogged."

And before I could make any reply he had strode from the cell and the door clanged behind him.

"Well, this is adding insult to injury."



"I was curiously ordered to hold a tin mug"

Jury," I thought; "if ever I get a chance, I'll let that gent know in plain and forcible language just what I think of him."

But as it happened he never came near me again; nor have I ever seen him since. I must say here, however, that his method of visitation did not appeal to me as likely to do any poor unfortunate prisoner any good.

Had he come in and given me a warm and sympathetic hand-clasp, and treated me like a fellow human being, instead of apparently regarding me as a caged beast, I might have responded to the treatment and been persuaded to look more favourably on religion. As it was, I felt sore and indignant, and got to thinking of chaplains as big, bullying fellows, who left me to my prisoners and keep them in a state of subjection.

"For about an hour after the chaplain left me I amused myself by having imaginary rounds with him and the governor, also Jenkins. I wished that the wall of the cell would really open and let me out, so that I was the cattle boss, wouldn't

they just have had a swell time! Rather!

My next visitor was a red-haired warden. He was superintending the giving out of rations, and close on his heels came a man in a broad arrow suit, bearing a chunk of bread and a pair of tins. I was curiously ordered to hold out a tin mug that rested on a shelf in my cell, and it was then filled with tea.

Unused to the ways of prison, and thinking this a good opportunity for a little conversation, I said to the ration man: "How long are you in for, mate?" He winked his eye, but maintained a stolid silence.

"Hold yer tongue, No. 89!" snapped the warden. "No talking allowed between prisoners."

turn events had taken. What would be the end of it all? Many strange, fantastic schemes of escape floated in my mind as I tossed to and fro on my wooden bed. I was only in for so short a time, however, and I missed them all as not worth the risk. Had my term been several years I most surely would have attempted a get-away.

Very early in the morning I was awakened by some sort of loud noise—whether it was a gong or bell I do not distinctly remember. The warden had told me, however, that immediately on hearing it I was to get up and dress and then tidy up my cell. I had just done this when the door was opened, and I was told to walk out. I did so, and stood in the passage staring about at the other men who were also emerging from their cells. A big, black-bearded warden on the opposite side saw me and yelled at the top of his voice: "Face the wall, No. 89!"

I gladly turned my back on 'em, I replied, and faced round as I ate, all the others were doing.

The black-bearded one was furious at my reply, and threatened to report me for disobedience. My own warden, the red-haired one, came along just then, however, and somewhat cooled off his wrathly colleague by explaining that I was new to jail life.

"He'll be all right, Joe, when he gets into the way of things," he said. I felt grateful to him for that speech. He was treating me as white, I thought.

We next got the command is "Right turn," and were marched into a large yard. Here we were kept marching round and round for half an hour, working up a lather, and at intervals to see that we held no communication with one another.

I noticed that the warden and his friends were all there, and now and again we exchanged glances. Just beyond the high stone wall which surrounded the yard I could see out there, with all its teeming life, but I was as completely blind from it as if I had been at the North Pole. It seemed so tantalizing, just a few feet of bricks between me and sweet liberty. Oh! If I could only once get over that wall I calculated my chances of making a sudden dash, but the sight of armed guards in little watch towers convinced me of the impossibility of escape that way.

So I had to be content with day dreams about what I would do when my month was up.

One day I was out of that dismal place, I would soon shake the dust of England off my shoes. Another day I would be seeking my fortune once more. Perhaps I would go to South America and live the free life of a gaucho on the pampas.

And in that thought I recalled every time I was out to that distant place, I would soon shake the dust of England off my shoes. Another day I would be seeking my fortune once more. Perhaps I would go to South America and live the free life of a gaucho on the pampas.

A little later the warden re-appeared, and we had quite a pleasant chat together. He told me that it was possible to my best interests to rigidly observe prison discipline, and that if I gave him no trouble, he would see to it that I had an easy time of it. Then he showed me how to put down my plank bed and how to re-arrange the blankets in the morning.

At a wake a long while that night, pondering over his remarks

thousand. They called this machine a "crank," and of all the useless labour performed by prisoners, this is about the worst example.

My I how I used to swing in trying to make those ten thousand revolutions a day. And the worst feature of it was that I was expending all my energy for nothing—I was neither pumping water, cutting chalk, or helping to drive machinery, but by continual turning of that handle.

I was also expected to pick a pound or two of oakum each day. There is a bit of sense in that sort of work for the picked oakum I believe, it is used to stuff various articles. It was a tedious, monotonous task, however, and made no figure in my mind. I did not make the acquaintance of the treadmill during my stay, and I was not at all sorry.

On Sundays we were taken to the prison chapel. I enjoyed singing the beautiful old church hymns, but did not care much for the chaplain's discourse. He seemed to me, as I said, rather than to us. There was a very wide gulf between him and the prisoners—an unbridgeable gulf, no doubt, in his estimation.

(To be continued)

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED IN FRANCE

(Continued from Page 12)

the crowded corridors comparing, arranging, and correcting the order in which men were to receive treatment, selecting those who were to be passed on without attention. When the ambulance convoys came in they were to be seen out in the courtyard kneeling at the side of some silent stretcher case while their sergeants, taking the particulars of a column of standing men, all wounded but able to march.

All those cases marked "Urgent" are attended to almost immediately; those not so serious, afterwards. Certain wards are used like pigeon-holes, and the medical officers by letters to know where the serious cases are to be found, and in just "masty" body cases. Those called "opportunity" by the hospital orderlies—men who can hop or walk along—have also their regularly designated wards. The men beyond hope are put aside to die together in the same ward.

Since, however, there was a natural limit to the number of cases which could be put to handle, there was always a certain amount of work that had to be left undone. Here is where sorting plays so important a part. It determines what work can be done and what must be left undone.

(To be continued)

PRICE OF A MAN

Effort to Bribe by an Insurance Representative.

A cynical Prime Minister once remarked, "Every man has his price," and this would seem to be the opinion of some insurance companies, who are endeavouring to settle workmen's compensation cases for a lump sum.

It is well known in legal circles that it is the custom to offer a solicitor much less than his price, and he is entitled to, adding, as a sum for costs, much more than the solicitor is worth by law. It is not surprising, therefore, that some shady members of the profession have advised their clients to accept such offers because of the "big haul" with "none to pity and none to help."

And so he became first a soldier, and then discharged, a tramp. Now he would earn a cheque on

"The Officer" Competition

The Following Competitions Are

OPEN TO ALL OFFICERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

1.—No part of an Officer's Work is more important than

THE VISITATION OF THE PEOPLE

This fact is not always understood, nor, if understood, it is always acted upon. Yet, in all the wide range of activities open to an Army Officer, there is no more absolutely certain and unflinching road to lasting success than visitation of the people.

We offer Two Awards each of TWENTY SHILLINGS (\$5.00) for the best papers received on

The Visitation of the People, Saved and Unsaved

Among the points which might be dealt with are: How to Visit Most Effectively—Hindrances, and How to Overcome Them—Visitation in Small Corps, Large Corps, and Medium-sized Corps—How Shall the Officer, whose Soldiers number hundreds, see that due attention is given to the needs of his Soldiers, friends of the Corps, and the unconverted of the town?

The above are merely a few suggestions which need not be followed, and need not by no means cover all points which might be dealt with. Contributions must reach the Editor.

(a) From Officers in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe on or before June 30th, 1916.

(b) From all Officers outside Europe on or before September 30th, 1916.

12.—We offer also Two Awards each of TWENTY SHILLINGS (\$5.00) for the best articles we receive on or before the above-mentioned dates on the subject of

Making Penitents into Fighting Salvationists

There is a great discrepancy between the number of "prisoners" recorded and the number of "new Soldiers made" in some parts of The Army world. Why is this? How is it to be avoided? What should be done to the greatest possible proportion of those who visit our Penitent Form shall become fighting Salvationists?

These are vital questions on which hundreds of Staff and Field Officers can throw the light of well-tested and valuable experience. Papers should reach the Editor from Officers outside of Europe, on or before September 30th, 1916.

few attempts at corruption, but in a recent case one was made, with a result that was not pleasant to the representative of the company concerned.

An offer of £100 had been made, and we asked whether it was sufficient. The case was a delicate one, with a difficult case to fight, and a solicitor undertook to endeavour to get more. An interview took place and the medical officer, who immediately offered the £100, with ten guineas costs, though he knew very well that the cost up to then could not be much more than a guinea.

He was sternly reprimanded and informed that it was a Salvation Army case and its representative would be expected to conduct himself accordingly. He immediately apologized and the matter was eventually settled by payment of £125 and two guineas costs.

We have had many complaints as to the conduct of solicitors in compensation cases, and there is no doubt that the few who are without conscience have done very much for their nests at the expense of their clients, but the members of the profession as a whole have a very high sense of honour and honesty—"Social Gazette."

OLD DRUNKEN BILL

And What Touched His Heart

Bill's childhood was not a rosy one, and life brought its burden early to him, having to work for his bread at the age of eight. Shortly after he was turned out of home by a drunken step-mother. Without schooling, or trade, he had to do the best he could for himself, with "none to pity and none to help."

And so he became first a soldier, and then discharged, a tramp. Now he would earn a cheque on

*Captain Kimmins, Field Post Office, Exhibition Camp, Toronto.
*Captain A. Ashby, 394 Clarence Street, London, Ontario.
*Captain Anslett, 222 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
*Hon. Captain Carroll (S. A. Chaplain), 51st Battalion, Bramshott, Hants, England.

The Chairman was glad to be of any service possible to soldiers at the front or at Concentration Camps, or to the friends who are interested in the men who are with His Majesty's Forces. If anyone having relations or friends in the hospitals will communicate with the Editor, please give full name, regimental number, battalion, and any other particulars as possible.

NOTICE

Anyone having relatives or friends in hospital in France can have the full details written by Captain Penfold, 65 Rue Raderberg, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. Be sure and give the number of the hospital.

THE PRAYING LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 6)

colours and don the khaki, they begin to smoke the deadly cigarette.

It is because of a wrong conception of the use of cigarettes, and the habit which go to make up the manly bearing and deportment of the King's soldiers? Perhaps it is the habit which brought to bear through the example of older recruits and the innate desire in every British boy and youth to be a man. Whatever reason underlies the habit the fact remains: a serious and painful one. Captain Oliver Hazlewood, who returned from England with authority for the statement, "that many Canadian volunteers had to be refused because they were found to be physically unfit through cigarette smoking."

Seriousness of War

The overwhelming seriousness of the present war, no one doubts, is the reason that the prevailing unwholesome increase in the consumption of cigarettes seems to be almost overlooked by our moral leaders and thought. The following comment from the Toronto "Globe" is significant:

"Another war wakes up so much of the Globe's space to the tobacco war must necessarily be postponed. It will take longer to settle the issue between the tobacco and the tobacco as 'My Lady Nicotine' and those who regard it as a foul weed ministering to man's moral and physical degradation than to drive the Germans out of Belgium. The Tobacco War can wait."

"We concede with the 'Globe' that tobacco war must necessarily be postponed. It will take longer to settle the issue between the tobacco and the tobacco as 'My Lady Nicotine' and those who regard it as a foul weed ministering to man's moral and physical degradation than to drive the Germans out of Belgium. The Tobacco War can wait."

HAVE YOU FRIENDS AT THE FRONT?

For the information of those who would like to communicate with Salvation Army chaplains, the names and addresses are as follows:

*Captain R. Penfold, 65 Rue Raderberg, Boulogne-sur-Mer, France.
*Captain C. B. Robinson, 30th Reserve Battalion, Napier Barracks, Shorncliffe, England.

*Captain Steele, 36th Reserve Battalion, C.E.F., West Sandling Camp, Kent, England.

Let us pray for a note of Salvation to our bay of hospital visitation, hallo.

(Concluded on Page 7)

ARMY SONGS

FOR YOU I AM PRAYING

Tune.—Song Book, No. 227.

Out on the broad way
Of darkness and danger,
Oh, why will you longer
A prodigal roam?
You're rushing so madly
To hell and destruction—
Oh, pause and consider
Your terrible doom!

Chorus

For you I am praying, etc.

Hard do you prove it
The way of transgressors,
Briars and thorns
All your pathway bestrew;
Oh, death and eternity
Soon will engulf you,
Say, if unpurged
Sinner, what will you do?

Do not despair, there is
Cleansing and healing
Now flowing free
In the life-giving stream.
O wounded and weary one,
Tarry no longer,
Come to its waters,
Oh, wash and be clean!

COME, O GREAT SPIRIT!

Tunes.—I am coming to the Cross,
St. I believe, 82.
Come, Thou burning Spirit, come!
Lo, we stretch our hands to Thee!
From the Father and the Son
Let us now Thy glory see.

Chorus

Come, oh, come, great Spirit, come!
Let Thy mighty deed be done;
Satisfy our souls' desire—
Now we trust Thee for the Fire.

Now the sacrifice we make,
Though as dear as a right eye;
For our blessed Saviour's sake,
Who for us did bleed and die.

Now by faith the gift I claim,
Bought for me by Blood Divine;
Through the all-prevailing Name
All the promises are mine.

HASTEN, SINNER!

Tunes.—The ash grove, 200; Oh,
turn p. 199.

Hark, sinner: while God
From on high thus entreat thee,
And warnings thine accents
Of mercy do blend;
Give ear to His voice,
Lest in judgment He meet thee;
The harvest is passing,
The summer will end.

How oft of thy danger
And guilt He hath told Thee!
How oft still the message
Of mercy doth send!
Haste, haste, while He waits
In His arms to enfold thee;
The harvest is passing,
The summer will end.

e Saviour will call thee
In judgment before Him;
let all thy sins go,
I make Him thy friend!
"I'll hold Him thy heart,
"I'll make haste to adore Him;
"I'll be passing,
"I'll be passing, my friend.

ANSING

washed? 207

Jesus for the

e Blood of

Are you fully trusting in His grace
this hour?
Are you washed in the Blood of
the Lamb?

Chorus

Are you washed in the Blood,
In the soul-cleansing Blood of the
Lamb?

When the Bridegroom cometh will
your robes be white—
Pure and white in the Blood of
the Lamb?

Will your souls be ready for the
marriage banquet?
And be washed in the Blood of the
Lamb?

Y. P. SECRETARY

Conducts Week-end Meetings at
Montreal VI.

Verdon was favoured by a visit
from Brigadier Bettredge, accom-
panied by Major Walton on Satur-
day and Sunday, May 27th-28th.

Having no Hall of our own, the
Saturday night meeting was held in
the Baptist Church, kindly loaned
for the occasion by the Pastor, Rev.
Mr. Holmet, and to a goodly num-
ber of people the Brigadier defined
what was the principle of Christian
life and experience—Prayer.

On Sunday the Brigadier put in a
full day, starting with knee drill at
the Quarters. The weather turned
out wet, and interfered with the
morning open-air, but a blessed
time was experienced, and three
souls came forward for Holiness.

In the Junior meeting two chil-
dren came to the Mercy Seat, and
at night twelve came forward, making
a total of nineteen for the week-end.
The Brigadier also met the Junior
Locals, and we were very much en-
couraged by his counsel.

A FLOATING FARM

At the Bellevue Hospital in New
York City, one may see a "floating
farm," the produce of which is used
for the benefit of the patients. An
old ferryboat, the Southfield, has
been utilized for this purpose. The
decks of this craft have been low-
ered several feet below the bulwarks,
and layer after layer of rich loam
has been laid from stem to stern.

In this soil there is raised a wide
variety of vegetables and flowers.
Child patients, usually those affected
with tuberculosis are the gardeners.
Early in the spring the outside
decks, covered over with rich earth,
are laid out in the form of beds
and made ready for cultivation by
children, who tend the patches till
June, when they leave and others go
on with the work. Even older pa-
tients take a hand at the tillage.
Among the vegetables raised are
lettuce, radishes, onions, carrots,
corn, tomatoes, squash, and beets.
There are also plots devoted to the
cultivation of flowers, in the tending
of which the children go in for a
general course of nature study, even
to the observation of the habits and
ways of bugs and butterflies.

During the winter months the
farm land, as it were, is cleared
away, and the decks given over to
the fresh-air treatment of tubercu-
losis. On the first and upper side
decks the older patients are placed,
while the upper bow deck is used as
a classroom for the children, where
they continue their studies from the
point left off at the time they were
compelled to quit school. All year
round there are in the neighborhood
of fifty-five children on board.

Let us be such as help the life of
the future.

LACQUERED ARTICLES

To save domestic labour is a
very obvious war economy. There-
fore, instead of cleaning brass and
other bright things about the house,
just lacquer them.

The method employed is to secure
two tins, one of which is smaller
than the other. Punch a number of
half-inch holes in the bottom and
sides of the smaller tin. Into the
larger one is poured a mixture of
one part cheap varnish and one or
two parts denatured alcohol. The
articles are then placed in the per-
forated receptacle and immersed in
the preparation. Immediately with-
drawn, they are placed on a drain-
ing screen for fifteen minutes, when
they are ready for use.

DANGEROUS FARMING

The tilling of French fields, re-
cently the scenes of battles, has
proven so dangerous a task because
of numerous unexploded shells
found in the soil, that a French
professor has devised an instrument
by means of which shells or frag-
ments may be detected even though
imbedded in the soil as deep as six-
teen inches.

This instrument is an adaptation
of the induction balance and con-
sists essentially of a bamboo rod,
at the end of which is a wooden cross
arm which supports at either end a
coil having a primary of secondary
winding. These coils are car-
ried over the battle field by an at-
tendant who holds them close to
the earth.

He is followed up by an observer
wearing a head receiver, similar to
those worn by telephone operators.
This is connected with the coils by
wires. Other parts of the obser-
ver's apparatus are a dry-cell battery,
condenser, and indicator, etc.
When the coils come close to an
iron or steel object a buzzing sound
is produced in the receiver. Ex-
perienced men can differentiate be-
tween sounds produced by shells
and by fragments; their depth also
can be calculated. It takes a little
over an hour to explore an acre.

WE ARE

Looking For You

We will search for missing persons in any part
of the globe, free of charge, and as far as possible, until
they are found. Address: The War Cr., 100
St. James Street, Toronto, Ont.
No charge for service.

This notice should be sent with your name, where
possible, to the War Cr., in case of reduction of
Photograph, \$2 extra.

Officers, Soldiers, and Friends are requested to
write to us by letter, or by mail, or by telegram,
and to notify the War Cr. of any change of
name and number of men.

SEVERINE MARIE ROSENBERG, 19057.
Age: 23 years, medium height, blue eyes,
fair complexion. Left Christiania, Nor-
way, in 1917, went to England, arrived
in New York in May, 1917; sup-
posed to have come to Canada via
Norway and Alaska for news.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, 19057. Height 5
ft. 7 in. about 42, fair complexion,
blue hair, brown eyes, dark hair,
born in 1892, at Detroit Mining Co.,
Ontario was formerly a soldier in the
"Orlando" when writing last said he
was soldier in the British mines.

HARRY TUCKER, Dark complexion,
brown eyes, dark hair, mole on left
cheek, 35 years of age, 5 ft. 10 in.
tall, weight 135 lbs. He was
born in 1882, at Detroit, Mich. He
was formerly a soldier in the "Orlando"
when writing last said he was soldier
in the British mines.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, 19057. Height 5
ft. 7 in. about 42, fair complexion,
blue hair, brown eyes, dark hair,
born in 1892, at Detroit Mining Co.,
Ontario was formerly a soldier in the
"Orlando" when writing last said he
was soldier in the British mines.

COMING EVENTS

COMM. RICHARDS

Bowmanville—June 17-18.
(Brigadier Green and the Dis-
tional Commander will accompany.)

COLONEL GASKIN

Farewell Meetings

St. Catharines—July 17-18.
West Toronto—June 25.
Riversdale—July 16 (morning).
Temple—July 16 (night).

LIEUT.-COL. OTWAY—Alexan-
dra Bay, June 17-18; Port Blad-
ford, June 19. (Major Cave will
accompany.)

LIEUT.-COL. HARGRAVE—
Montreal, June 18.

LIEUT.-COL. and MRS. SMED-
TON—St. Catharines, June 18;
West Toronto, June 25.

BRIG. MORRIS—Bowmanville,
June 17-18.

BRIG. MILLER—Landsdowne (To-
ronto), June 18.

BRIG. MOREHEN—Campbellford,
June 18.

BRIG. ADBY—Brampton, June 15;
Bowmanville, June 17-18; West
Toronto, June 25.

BRIG. BETTRIDGE—Y. P. Is-
spections: Toronto, June 15;
Training College, Bowmanville,
June 21; Hamilton, June 22;
Brampton, June 24-25; Paris,
June 26.

BRIG. and MRS. BELL—Lign-
Street, June 18; Temple, June 18;
Major, July 17; Mimico, July 23.

MAJOR MAMMOND—Uxbridge,
June 17-18; West Toronto,
June 25.

MAJOR and MRS. MOORE—Lig-
n Street, July 2.

MAJOR DESBRISAY—Stratford,
June 18; Clinton, June 16; Sa-
nia, June 17-18; Petrolia, June 18;
London, June 20-21; Windsor,
June 22; Chatham, June 24-25;
St. Thomas, June 26; Toronto,
June 27; Woodstock, June 28;
Orillia, July 4; Bracebridge, June
5; North Bay, July 6; Cobek, July
7; Haliburton, July 8-9; New La-
keard, July 10; Huntsville, July 11.

MAJOR WALTON—Montreal, 4
June 18.

Territorial Staff Songsters—St.
Catharines, June 18; West To-
ronto, June 25.

COMMISSIONER SOWTON

WILL VISIT

Swift Current—July 17-18.
Brandon—June 25.
Kenora—June 25 (Lecture, Indis-
cussible).
Saskatoon—July 24.
Prince Albert—July 25.
Tisdale—July 27-28.
Winnipeg—July 30.
Winnipeg 8—August 6.
(Mrs. Sowton accompanies.)